

Date: Wed, 20 Oct 93 18:34:48 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #1248  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Wed, 20 Oct 93                      Volume 93 : Issue 1248

Today's Topics:

    49MHz Walkie-Talkies to 6M conversions wanted  
    Avaialbe 920 MHz Transceivers??  
    Computer Interference  
    GAY & QST (2 msgs)  
    LARC, QST, etc.  
    subscribe Larry Anderson K7BUQ  
    TR8GA QSL  
    Transmission Line Losses (2 msgs)  
    V/UHF xcvrs and car problems?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Tue, 19 Oct 1993 16:40:57 GMT  
From: ftpbox!mothost!mdisea!uw-coco!quick!ole!ssc!fyl@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: 49MHz Walkie-Talkies to 6M conversions wanted  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Andrew Sargent N80FS (andrews@fms.com) wrote:

:  
: I'm looking for any detailed modifications on how to convert any  
: 49 MHz Walkie Talkie (this includes cordless phones {handsets}) to  
: anywhere in 6 meters (AM or FM) for an electronics project for  
: college.

Easy:

    Change the crystal

Tune the coils

--

Phil Hughes, SSC, Inc. P.O. Box 55549, Seattle, WA 98155 (206)FOR-UNIX  
>>> Publishers of pocket references for UNIX, C, VI, Emacs, Ksh, MS-DOS, ... <<<  
...!ssc!fyl or fyl@ssc.com (206)527-3385

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Date: Tue, 19 Oct 1993 04:47:05 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!spool.mu.edu!darwin.sura.net!perot.mtsu.edu!raider!  
theporch!jackatak!martinbw@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Avaiable 920 MHz Transceivers??  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

> In article <9310151450.AA25067@hazeltine.com> ljr9282@hazeltine.com (Leonard  
> >I read several opinions that the 902-928 MHz band is under-utilized.  
> >  
> >I would like to experiment with the band. There is even a local  
> >repeater. However, most commercial ham gear is for 2m/440 with  
> >some 220 and 1240.  
> >  
> >Does anyone in net.land know the latest and greatest commercial  
> >off the shelf transceivers with 902-928 Mhz coverage?  
>  
> As far as I know, there are none. If you're willing to fight off  
> Motorola's lawyers, you can modify the firmware on some of their  
> 800 MHz radios and use them. If you're really good, you can hack  
> a cellphone to work. The best course though is to use a 2 meter  
> radio through a transverter, like the ones made by SSB Electronics.  
> Driven by a HT class 2 meter rig, these units will give you 20 watts  
> output and a good GASFET preamp and converter for receive.  
>  
> Gary  
> --  
> Gary Coffman KE4ZV | "If 10% is good enough | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gar  
> Destructive Testing Systems | for Jesus, it's good | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary  
> 534 Shannon Way | enough for Uncle Sam." | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary  
> Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | -Ray Stevens |

Say Gary,

Do you know of any cell phone Hacks for 902-928 MHz band use. I have a couple of Novatel Bag phones I would love to hack on but need much further instructions.

73 de Bruce/KQ4TV

```
*****
* Bruce W. Martin           Internet: martinbw@jackatak.raider.net  *
* 4558 Brooke Valley Dr.    AOL:      Dragon16                    *
* Hermitage TN 37076-2650    HAM Call: KQ4TV                      *
* Voice:      (615) 872-9942  Work:      (615) 244-2022           *
* FAX/MODEM:  (615) 885-4182                                         *
*****
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Date: Wed, 20 Oct 1993 07:56:00 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!spool.mu.edu!news.clark.edu!netnews.nwnet.net!  
raven.alaska.edu!aurora.alaska.edu!fsrla@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Computer Interference  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello!!!!

I sI seem to have a bit og  
Sorry if this looks wierd, my computer is going nuts.....  
ANYWAY.....my computer (aside from hating modems...) seems  
to be causing CONSIDERABLE interference to my 2M transceiver.  
Its (the radio \*GRIN\*) an d OLD Kenwood TR-7400A, and unfortunately  
the only place I can put it is right next to my computer, a Mac LCII.  
Can anyone suggest some way of getting rid of this problem????  
(that doesn't involve me shooting the computer and/or the radio??)  
Thanks for your help (eeeerrrr...there's no way to delete on this  
thing!!! GRRRR)d

-----  
Roger Asbury            WL7NT  
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Date: Wed, 20 Oct 1993 08:50:07 GMT  
From: pacbell.com!amdahl!netcomsv!netcom.com!dbledsoe@ames.arpa  
Subject: GAY & QST  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Additional clarification ... in addition to the differing opinions as to  
how this matter with the ARRL should have been handled, there was a change  
in the way that LARC qualifies its local chapters at about the same time.  
The SF group no longer met the basic qualification at the time of having  
at least 50% of its members also being members in the national LARC  
organization. It's the same qualification that the ARRL uses to qualify

its affiliated clubs. It seemed fair and so LARC adopted the same criteria.

I do not want to leave the impression that their leaving the national LARC organization was entirely the result of our disagreement over the ARRL matter. In fact, I am hopeful that they will soon become active members in the LARC, along with our members in 11 countries, working to promote amateur radio, perform public service, and doing our part along with the rest of the ham community to better the hobby.

73 ... Don, WB6LYI, LARC Newsletter Editor

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Don Bledsoe, WB6LYI

dbledsoe@netcom.com

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Date: Wed, 20 Oct 1993 09:11:52 GMT

From: pacbell.com!amdahl!netcomsv!netcom.com!dbledsoe@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: GAY & QST

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Bill Coleman (bcoleman@hayes.com) wrote:

: In article <dbledsoeCF34J2.3Jp@netcom.com>, dbledsoe@netcom.com (Donnelly R. Bledsoe) writes:

: > Unfortunately, your information about the Lambda Amateur Radio Club and  
: > its complaint before the State of Connecticut Commission on Human Rights  
: > and Opportunities is incorrect. As I was personally involved in this  
: > matter, I'll give you the facts:

: GREAT!!!

: > In late 1985, LARC sent in a classified ham-ad for publication in QST,  
: > along with payment for one year. The LARC ad was published in the  
: > November 1985 issue of QST.

: Ah ha! Thus showing that the ARRL didn't overtly refuse the ad. It did at  
: least get published.

: > It was ordered removed by David Sumner and payment refunded.

: You missed the important factoid. Why was the ad removed? What was the  
: reasoning that David Sumner used?

It was removed at the whim of Mr. Sumner. He claimed it was an "advocacy" ad, whatever THAT means. It no more advocates than the long-running MARCO ads.

: > The ARRL can end this any time it wants to by negotiating with our  
: > attorneys for an assurance that they will not discriminate against us in  
: > the future.

: Hmm. It seems by accepting your ad, they've done that. Why not drop the suit?

It is NOT a suit, but a complaint before a state agency. This is not a court action. Please don't make this something it's not. The complaint is for discrimination, not for refusal to run advertising. The ad is merely the vehicle for the discrimination. The ARRL refuses to say that it did not discriminate or will not discriminate in the future. The State of Connecticut has confirmed that the ARRL's reversal of their prior decision about running the ad does NOT make the complaint moot.

: > The ad in question has been running continuously in CQ for the past two  
: > years in case you'd like to take a look at it.

: Interesting.

: You know, QST has refused to run ads of other vendors in the past. Maxcom  
: comes to mind. Yet, does that refusal constitute a discrimination? There's  
: a very tiny legal line here, quite easy to fall off of...

It's discrimination when they apply their refusals arbitrarily and unequally. So far, the state doesn't think this is a tiny legal line, and neither does LARC. Remember, this isn't an isolated incident, it's more than 6.5 years on on-going refusals, excuses, and stonewalling on the part of the League.

: --

: Bill Coleman, AA4LR ! CIS: 76067,2327 AppleLink: D1958  
: Principal Software Engineer ! Packet Radio: AA4LR @ W4QO  
: Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. ! UUCP: uunet!hayes!bcoleman  
: POB 105203 Atlanta, GA 30348 USA ! Internet: bcoleman%hayes@uunet.uu.net  
: Disclaimer: "My employer doesn't pay me to have opinions."  
: Quote: "The same light shines on vineyards that makes deserts." -Steve Hackett.

--

Don Bledsoe, WB6LYI

dbledsoe@netcom.com

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Date: 20 Oct 93 18:56:21 GMT

From: ogicse!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!srigenprp!

alanb@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: LARC, QST, etc.

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Jay Maynard (jmaynard@nyx.cs.du.edu) wrote:

: The League may well have nothing to hide, and yet not choose to comment on  
: the suit for fear of prejudicing their case. I am surprised that the LARC  
: is not observing a similar policy.

Unless LARC has no interest in actually winning the case and is just  
trying to make a point, in the most public way possible.

AL N1AL

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Date: 20 Oct 93 20:57:22 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: subscribe Larry Anderson K7BUQ  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

subscribe Larry Anderson K7BUQ

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Date: 20 Oct 93 19:01:17 GMT  
From: haven.umd.edu!cville-srv.wam.umd.edu!ham@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: TR8GA QSL  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'm really sorry to do this to everyone here, as I should have added this  
query in with my EL2CX query. Around the same time, I worked TR8GA and  
could never get a card out of it.

About 6 years ago, worked TR8GA (Gabon, if I remember correctly). Anyone  
have any success (or a card)?

Thanks in advance!

--

73,

----- The  
      \ / Long Original  
Scott Rosenfeld Amateur Radio NF3I Burtonsville, MD | Live \$5.00  
WAC-CW/SSB WAS DXCC - 109 QSLed on dipoles -----| Dipoles! Antenna!

-----

Date: Wed, 20 Oct 1993 11:37:28 GMT  
From: library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!darwin.sura.net!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!  
gary@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Transmission Line Losses

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <kg7bk.750910963@indirect.com> kg7bk@indirect.com (Cecil Moore) writes:

>>Note that only components of input end SWR and matched line loss

>>are needed to obtain total loss. That's because load end SWR is

>>uniquely defined by those same components.

>>Gary Coffman KE4ZV

>

>Gary, my point is that "matched line loss" is almost always an assumption,

>not a measurement. I use 9913 coax on my uhf antenna and got S9 reports

>from 40 miles away when I installed it and it had a 1.8/1 SWR. A few

>weeks later my reports dropped to S7. My SWR was still 1.8/1. My coax

>was still 9913 but now it contained a little water. Mother Nature quite

>often makes a mockery of our assumptions.

>

>If someone switched my 50 ohm antenna with a 50 ohm dummy load, I would

>not be able to tell it by an SWR reading. I maintain that the only way

>to know how much RF energy is being radiated is to measure the RF energy.

Well, that wasn't what you said before, but ok, I agree that if you don't know your line loss you can be in a spot of measurement trouble.

Fortunately, it's really simple to determine your actual line loss.

There are several ways from *\*measuring\** it directly with wattmeters,

to open circuiting, or short circuiting the line and measuring the

VSWR. You can then simply calculate the loss as  $L_m = 10 \cdot \log((S_i + 1)/(S_i - 1))$ .

Of course the best way is with a TDR, then you can see if there are any bumps in the line as well.

If your signal dropped 2 S units, and if we make the shaky assumption that an S unit is really 6 db, then your line loss has climbed 12 db.

That's unlikely, but let's run some numbers and see where it leads

us. We concluded before that your load end SWR was 2.63:1 to give an

input SWR of 1.8:1 with a 2 db line loss. Now let's set the line loss

to 14 db and see what the input SWR should be. We find that input SWR

is  $S_i = (B + C)/(B - C)$  where  $B = 10^{(L_m/10)}$  and  $C = (S_l - 1)/(S_l + 1)$ . That leads

to a value of 1.036:1, a sure tipoff that something has changed. If

you *\*did\** replace the antenna with a dummy load, then you'd read

an SWR of 1:1, again an indication that something had changed.

We must remember that SWR readings are primarily useful to check if

the state of the antenna system is the *\*same\** as when it was characterized

at installation. *\*Any\** change, up *\*or\** down, is a cause for suspicion.

Antenna systems rarely get *\*better\** with age.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV | "If 10% is good enough | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary  
Destructive Testing Systems | for Jesus, it's good | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary

534 Shannon Way | enough for Uncle Sam." | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary  
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | -Ray Stevens |

-----  
Date: Wed, 20 Oct 1993 16:31:09 GMT  
From: swrinde!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!srngenprp!news.dtc.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!  
cupnews0.cup.hp.com!news1.boi.hp.com!hp-pcd!hpcvsnz!tomb@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Transmission Line Losses  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:

: Actually, the matched line loss is \*what you measure the loss to be\*  
: for the particular cable you are using. The tables are just a general  
: guide. Anybody who takes the tables literally probably takes the  
: antenna gain figures in ads in the magazines literally too. :-)

Well, \_actually\_, the matched line loss is the actual loss in the line  
when it's terminated in a load equal to its characteristic impedance.  
The point here is that the tables won't be exactly right for your  
particular piece of cable, but neither will your measurements be.  
There's a good chance the measurements will yield answers closer to  
"the truth" than the tables, but unless you have ways to insure the  
accuracy of your measurements, it's also quite possible that they won't  
be as good as the tables.

-----  
Date: 19 Oct 93 23:08:51 MDT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!hellgate.utah.edu!cc.usu.edu!sljx0@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: V/UHF xcvs and car problems?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CF4HDF.JrF@world.std.com>, jwm@world.std.com (Jon W McCombie) writes:

> Trying again... I'm about to buy a new car and want to install a  
> 146/440 MHz transceiver in it. I have heard from various net.postings  
> and net.people that Toyotas are particularly susceptible to being  
> damaged by, say, 40W of VHF RF, and that Saturns are OK.  
>

> I am specifically considering the Eagle Vision (a.k.a. Chrysler  
> Concorde/Dodge Intrepid) and the Volvo 850 sedan. I have asked the  
> dealers to check with their corporate technical support lines to tell  
> me of any known problems; however, I trust first-hand experience more  
> than dealer promises. If you have installed a ham transceiver in any  
> of these cars--with problems or without--I'd like to hear from you.  
> Please send e-mail to jwm@world.std.com. I will summarize if there is  
> interest.



>  
> Thanks and 73 de  
> Jon N1ILZ

I have Chrysler New Yorker 1986 I have installed 100 Watts HF and 50 Watts  
2 meter at trunk (drilled) 1/4 wave. I never had a any problems.  
But I also help install 50 watts 2 meter 1/4 wave into 1988  
Volks wagen Golf. At first I put antenna in front fender.  
every time transmitter is keyed it slow down the motor finnaly stop the motor.  
after several experiment, we find the radiation fron antenna into engine  
compartment is causing problem. So we moved antenna to top of roof  
in rear. it stop the problem.

good luck, hope this will help.

-----  
Date: Wed, 20 Oct 1993 19:56:21 GMT  
From: world!slm@uunet.uu.net  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CF7EsK.3MG@world.std.com>,  
<POPOVICH.93Oct20132833@prince.cs.columbia.edu>, <2a4183\$fvd@cville-  
srv.wam.umd.edu>≥'

Subject : Re: Casual DX'er needs help on direct QSL'ing

ham@wam.umd.edu (Scott Richard Rosenfeld) writes:

The old system  
>worked as:

>YU1, YU6, YU7 = Yugoslavia (Still Serbia and Montenegro)  
>YU2 = Slovenia (I think) ==> S5  
>YU3 = Croatia ==> 9A

NO, you have it confused. YU2 was Croatia, and YU3 was Slovenia.

>YU4 = Bosnia-Hercegovina ==> 4N4 ==> T9  
>YU5 = Macedonia ==> 4N5 ==> Z3

>I KNOW the Croatia, Bosnia, and Macedonia info is right,

The Croatia information is wrong, as I mentioned above. YU2 was  
Croatia, not Slovenia, and is now 9A. YU3 was Slovenia, which is now  
S5.

Sharon KC1YR

--

electronic address: slm@world.std.com

-----

Date: Tue, 19 Oct 1993 21:19:21 GMT  
From: amd!amdcl2!brian@decwrl.dec.com  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2533@indep1.UUCP>, <1993Oct10.144026.4994@mulvey.com>,  
<CEr9FA.6yy@amdcl2>.net  
Subject : Re: Breaking in on VHF/UHF

Here are the results from the survey I took a week ago:

>  
> I'm taking an informal survey and will post results to the net: what  
> "standards" exist on our FM/repeater bands for breaking into a  
> conversation in progress?  
>  
> I'll summarize and post if I get at least 10 responses.

I got 14 replies to my question and several requests to post.  
Needless to say, I got quite a few VERY DIFFERENT replies as well. As  
a general rule, using one's full callsign to attempt to get into a  
conversation is always considered reasonable. Using phonetic  
callsigns is generally not done because of time constraints when  
trying to get into a conversation.

Using some number (one to three) copies of the word "break" relays a  
sense of urgency or emergency in some locations, but not nearly all.  
For bona fide emergencies, several people would put the word  
"emergency" in their break request (some with, some without their  
callsign). Most agreed that "mayday" was also appropriate on 2m FM,  
but one respondent indicated that he would never use it! Fortunately,  
no one agreed with cranking the power and deliberate doubling, but  
several indicated that it occurred frequently in their area.

All agreed that if calling another station, you should vacate the  
frequency ASAP and let the original talkers resume. Almost all agreed  
that breaking in on a conversation that you wanted to join was a  
reasonable thing to do.

By area, here are the breakdowns:

<unknown>	use "comment" CALLSIGN to break in
	use "call please" to call another station
CA - Berk	CALLSIGN is most common
	shortend CALLSIGN is also used

Calif	"break break break" is *supposed* to be for emergency CALLSIGN for non-emergency "break" for emergency
Indiana	CALLSIGN
Maryland	CALLSIGN for non-emergency CALLSIGN "break" for emergency [seems to me the magic word should come first.... ed]
Mass	a few characters of callsign (especially among friends) "break" means emergency
Mass/NH	CALLSIGN for non-emergency "call please" to call non-participant "break" or "emergency" for emergency
NY City	anything other than a full CALLSIGN is usually ignored "break" CALLSIGN for emergency frequent users of the "crank the power" strategy here
NY State	CALLSIGN or shortend CALLSIGN if necessary to fit
Ohio	different customs on different repeaters in same area! most use CALLSIGN, some use shortend CALLSIGN "break break" for emergency CALLSIGN "emergency" for emergency (two respondents)
S. Carolina	CALLSIGN for non-emergencies "break break break" for emergency
VE6 area	"break" is conventional for non-emergencies changing to shortened CALLSIGN convention (note shortened callsigns in VE6 land all start VE6...) "break break" for emergency
Manitoba	"break" for non-emergency "emergency" for emergency

Thanks to the respondents for making this an interesting survey.

Brian McMinn N5PSS brian.mcminn@amd.com

-----  
Date: 20 Oct 1993 01:28:46 -0400

From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!usc!yeshua.marcam.com!

zip.eecs.umich.edu!montego!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Oct12.190750.16549@pony.Ingres.COM>,

<FAUNT.930Oct13180314@netcom2.Netcom.COM>, <claude.750929473@bauv106>p

Subject : Re: Homonaused (Was: Newsline #842)

In article <claude.750929473@bauv106>,

Claude Frantz <claude@bauv.unibw-muenchen.de> wrote:

>Anyone which rejects other hams because of race, religion, nationality or

>sexual orientation should change his hobby. This attitude is not  
>compatible with the ham spirit and this one is the base of our hobby.  
>--  
>Claude F.

"...change \*his\* hobby..."? Hey you SEXIST twit, maybe you  
didn't know it, but females can be amateur radio operators too!

Claude, allow me to suggest bowling...

>This message may contain opinions which are not shared by my employer.  
>The facts can speak for themselves.  
Definately, Claude.

--  
Tim Tyler           Internet: tim@ais.org   MCI Mail: 442-5735   GEnie: T.Tyler5  
P.O. Box 443        C\$erve: 72571,1005   DDN: Tyler@Dockmaster.ncsc.mil  
Ypsilanti MI        Packet: KA8VIR @WB8ZPN.#SEMI.MI.USA.NA  
48197

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Date: 20 Oct 1993 20:15:16 GMT  
From: haven.umd.edu!cville-srv.wam.umd.edu!ham@uunet.uu.net  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CF7EsK.3MG@world.std.com>,  
<POPOVICH.930ct20132833@prince.cs.columbia.edu>, <2a4183\$fvd@cville-  
srv.wam.umd.edu>  
Subject : Re: Casual DX'er needs help on direct QSL'ing

In article <2a4183\$fvd@cville-srv.wam.umd.edu>,  
Scott Richard Rosenfeld <ham@wam.umd.edu> wrote:  
>In article <POPOVICH.930ct20132833@prince.cs.columbia.edu>,  
>  
>Here's the deal:  
>  
>When Bosnia-Hercegovina became a country again, the original prefix it took  
>was 4N4. I worked, and got a card from Slaven, 4N4XX. He became T95X  
>sometime during the spring. Macedonia was originally 4N5. These calls  
>changed to Z3 calls about the same time.  
>  
>YU1, YU6, YU7 = Yugoslavia (Still Serbia and Montenegro)  
>YU2 = Slovenia (I think) ==> S5  
>YU3 = Croatia ==> 9A  
>YU4 = Bosnia-Hercegovina ==> 4N4 ==> T9

>YU5 = Macedonia ==> 4N5 ==> Z3

>

Whoops! I have just been told that YU2 was Croatia, and YU3 was Slovenia. Sorry if I mixed anyone up. Now that I hear it, I'm surprised I got them confused...

--

73,

----- The  
      \ / Long Original  
Scott Rosenfeld Amateur Radio NF3I Burtonsville, MD | Live \$5.00  
WAC-CW/SSB WAS DXCC - 109 QSLed on dipoles -----| Dipoles! Antenna!

-----

Date: Wed, 20 Oct 1993 20:41:59 GMT

From: world!slm@uunet.uu.net

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <Oct.19.21.10.38.1993.5995@remus.rutgers.edu>,  
<CF7EsK.3MG@world.std.com>, <2a3s4m\$m1@news.acns.nwu.edu>m  
Subject : Re: Casual DX'er needs help on direct QSL'ing

In article <2a3s4m\$m1@news.acns.nwu.edu> rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:

In response to my comment:

>>There is no mail service in and out of Bosnia-Herzegovina because  
>>of the horrible war going on there.

>>

>

>Just got a card, direct in the mail, from Bosnia a couple of months ago.  
>It was a pleasant surprise. So my recommendation is to try it.

I suggest you look carefully at the envelope the card came in. It was probably mailed from Croatia -- or maybe another neighboring /nearby country. I cannot believe there was actually a Bosnian postage stamp on the envelope and it was mailed Directly from Bosnia. Who would even be printing such a stamp? And how would they get it? The Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, has been under siege for 18 months now; mail service there was cut off in April, 1992, and the main post office was one of the first buildings to be destroyed by Serbian gunners.

You simply cannot drop a letter in the mailbox addressed to a city or town in Bosnia and expect it to arrive. Some Bosnian communities near the Croatian border have some kind of arrangements to get mail -- I have heard QSL's to a station in one Bosnian town, I forget which one now, to their community VIA SPLIT. Obviously, the mail is

sent first to Split, Croatia, and then somehow forwarded in.  
But as far as I know, that's the only kind of mail arrangement that  
works, not just addressing a letter to Bosnia.

Some other Bosnian hams have QSL managers elsewhere in Europe  
who are sending out their cards direct.

Sharon KC1YR

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #1248

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